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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA.

BY MRS. M. T. W. CHANDLER.

"Fear not—it is I."

In the dark hours, when the shades of night
Had gathered gloomily upon the wave,
And the hugh billows' snowy-crested light
But seemed as torches pointing to the grave—
While the loud surge, which beat against the shore,
Gave utterance to its hoarse voice in the blast—
The weary mariners still plied the oar,
Though lost the hope to reach the shore at last.

Yet toiling on, they watched in wild despair
The waters, dashing by in horrid glee,
While their loud shrieks, which rent the troubled air,
Were lost amidst the roaring of the sea.
As thus they gazed—ere the fourth watch was past,
Each cheek was blanched anew with awful dread,
For, midst the angry howling of the blast,
They saw a shadowy form the waters tread.

As yet it nearer drew, a softened light
Shone o'er the brow, and round the angelic head,
And through the storming of that fearful night
They heard his voice—"'Tis I—be not afraid."
"If it be thou, bid me come unto thee!"
One doubting said, who on the frail ship stood;
And Jesus answered, "Come," and on the sea
He walked, and safely trod the opposing flood.

But when he saw around wave piled on wave,
His fears o'ercame him, and he, sinking, cried,
"Lord, save me, or I perish," and Christ gave
His hand, and raised him to the vessel's side.
So thou, my soul, in the dark hour of doubt,
Shalt to thy God for help and mercy turn,
Roll back the waves that compass thee about,
And from his succor faith's sweet lesson learn.

TO THE POOR.

"The Earth is abundant for ye."

Say it not, O, poet preacher,
Not in deed or idle rant;
Be thou not the mournful teacher
That this earth is poor and scant!

Though in hovels mean and lowly,
Millions of thy brothers sit;
Toiling life-ward, faint and slowly,
It is meet and it is fit.

What though kings and lords oppress them
What though want and wrong are high?
They have sinews to redress them,
If they only *will* and try!

Shall a dozen crowns dismay them—
Or a blasted harvest field?
When their million spirits pray them,
By their manhood not to yield.

Streams not God's own sunlight o'er us—
Wave not flowers around our feet?
Wilderness of lands before us,
Bidding drink, and bidding eat.

Say, thou murmurer, what other
Either sea, or sky, or land—
More than these would suit thy brother
Suit his heart and suit his hand?

Pain, I know and deepest sorrow
Dreg a million cups of life;
And a million curse each morrow
As it cometh full of strife.

Still I know, 'tis virtue only,
Noblest virtue men can share—
To arise, though poor and lonely,
And reveal the God they bear.

Would'st thou curse the world that yieldeth—
Curse the good around, above?
Fault is in the arm that wieldeth
In these harvest fields of love.

Ho! the West is full of blossom,
Eastward, Southward, e'en the North—
Wing their fragrance to thy bosom,
Bid thee, pray thee hasten forth!

Yet o'er them who sit repining,
Singest thou a mournful song;
While each sun and star-beam shining,
But inspires them to be strong.

Think how Christ was beat and jested,
How to death he bore the pain;
Yet in calm of Manhood rested—
Being chush'd, arose again!

Though of life it teacheth,
Life immortal, and sublime;
To the present, still it preacheth,
Man of God, abide your time!

Mourn no longer in the alleys,
Curse no more, no more repine;
While a thousand blushing vallies
Cry forever "We are thine!"

POPULAR TALES.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

A VERITABLE GHOST STORY,

WITH AN EXCELLENT LESSON.

BY A LADY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is seldom in the present age of the world, when the facilities for obtaining information are so great, that we meet with a believer in the witches, ghost, and fairy tales of the days of yore. Formerly every castle had its banshee.—Every skirt of wood or shady nook, had chronicled the legends of its good or evil spirit; and out of the circling eddies of many a lovely fountain would rise a fairy being to pronounce your destiny. But these things have passed away, and sober realities taken their place. However this belief may be denounced by reason and judgment, and proscribed as superstitious, yet I believe there are time when a judiciously written article of this kind may be read not only with profit but without any fear of harm. I grant that it will require care and discernment to do this acceptably, without encroaching upon or offending our own sense of right and wrong: yet I think it can be done. It may be that I possess more imagination than good sense, and consequently can find entertainment in that which, to a fine, well-cultivated intellect, would be insipid and common place. Be this as it may, I know from a child I loved to hear ghost stories. Hour after hour have I listened to these bewitching tales, and when bed-time came my mother would wonder why I held so tight upon her dress, and would not sleep until my hand was firmly grasped in hers, and my head snugly stowed away under the bed-clothes. I could have told her the reason, but I did not wish to confess it to myself, much less to another. I fear my readers will by this time have conceived very unfavourable impressions of my courage; yet let me assure you, I am not such a coward as you would think. In every sciomachy in which I have been engaged, I have generally been the conqueror. I recollect sleeping, and alone too, for a long time, in a room that was reported to be haunted; but I could not have been a favourite of the spirits, as it slighted me so much as never to pay me one visit. I commenced this piece intending to record, and thereby save from oblivion, my adventures with a ghost.

It was during the summer of 1839, that I accompanied my friend Mary J——, on a visit to her parents, in one of the beautiful vallies that lie among the romantic hills of Chester county, I pray you be not startled at the idea of a ghost in the quiet county of Chester, in the good State of Pennsylvania. Why should not the thing happen there as well as among the baronial castles of Europe? Besides, I can vouch for the authenticity of what I am about to relate.

Among other projects for pleasure, one very warm afternoon, we determined to visit a friend about four miles distant; and as gallants are not so plenty in the country as in the city, Mary was compelled to be the charioteer. I told her I did not like the idea of trusting myself to her driving, but she assured me it would not be the first time she had driven, "Old Ned" over to neighbour Philips, that he had too great a share of good manners and too little spirit to run away and to sum up the whole, if she did not drive we should be obliged to remain at home. Having no hope of anything better, I chose the alternative of going.

After a pleasant ride, or rather walk, for out of that gait "Old Ned" was determined not to go, we arrived at our destined place, and were very courteously received by the lady of the house.—Being Mary's friend, was sufficient to ensure a hearty welcome for me. As pop visits are not at all fashionable in the country, Mrs. P. would not listen to our returning before the next day, and being surrounded by every thing delightful, we were not at all loath to stay.

The day had been excessively warm, and as the sun was fast seeking his western bed, a black cloud arose, apparently from the spot where the king of day was just sinking to rest. It spread with great rapidity. In a few moments the whole heavens were wrapped in fearful gloom, and every thing around gave indications of the approaching storm. It came and dreadful indeed it was. The wind swept all before it—laying prostrate many a tall and beautiful tree. Flash after flash of vivid lightning was immediately followed by peal upon peal of the most terrific thunder.—The elements appeared to be striving with each other to gain the mastery. The whirlwind and thunder-storm never had charms for me. Horror seized on my very soul, and I can be said scarcely to live until the storm is over. The fury of the storm was soon exhausted, and passing round, by its rumbling voice and occasional flash, told our southern neighbours what it had done for us.

At an early hour we were conducted to our room by our kind hostess. The one who has enjoyed them, knows well how to appreciate the sweets of a country bed-chamber. Suffice it to say, ours was furnished with every thing calculated to promote comfort and rest; but unfortunately my friend was attacted with that most unfashionable—unromantic of all aches—the toothache. However after a lapse of time, and sundry applications of Cologne and bandages, to say nothing of my sympathy, the pain yielded, as well it might, to such powerful remedies, and Mary's regular breathings soon told me she was asleep.

Feeling no inclination to sleep, I approached the window, and throwing open the casement, seated myself by it. It was a glorious night.—The full moon was careering high in the heavens, scattering the light fleecy clouds which appeared to gambol around her—while here and there might be seen a single star twinkling for a moment, and then disappear, as if it were useless to show its feeble light in the midst of such effulgence. The air was cool and delicious, fraught with the perfume which the grateful earth and refreshed flowers sent up: while a gentle breeze, playing among the shrubbery, supplied the place of nature's absent musicians. The window at which I was seated opened upon a beautiful lawn, at the termination of which was a narrow skirt of woods, among whose trees the storm had committed much devastation. Now, all was calm and quiet; and from the spot I occupied, no trace of the recent storm was visible. Nature, with every thing around, was at rest.—It was a season fitted for thought. Can any one be censured for giving loose rein to Memory and Hope—to revel upon the true scenes of the one and the bright visions of the other? aye, or for allowing imagination to participate in the feast at such an hour? When the light of other days steals over us, time glides away imperceptibly.—How long I should have sat indulging in my reverie I know not, had not a low kind of moan startled me. I listened attentively, but could hear nothing save the gentle breathings of my friend; and concluding that I was mistaken, I was about relapsing into my former train of thought, when the same strange sound broke upon the silence. Surely, thought I, this is not imagination. I arose, and prepared to search the room, when a clock in the apartment below, whose strokes I had counted with pleasure for several hours, now tolled out the dismal hour of twelve. On either side of the fire-place was a closit, from one of which it was evident to me the sound proceeded. The bed, toilet and all covered places in the room were carefully examined, but in vain; I could discover nothing that would account for the noise. As a final resort, I determined to awaken Mary, who I knew to be very courageous. I went to the bedside, but when I saw her sleeping so sweetly: and recollected how much she had suffered, my heart would not let me disturb her slumber. I walked towards the window, and now observed for the first time that a change had come over the face of nature. The moon no longer shone in unrivalled splendour, but was darkened by intervening clouds. The wind moaned mournfully through the trees, while at longer or shorter intervals this strange sound, increased as it was both in loudness and duration, mingling with the wind, formed the most awful chorus to which I ever listened. When I looked upon the sudden change without or listened to the unearthly moanings within my feelings were past all description.

Such agony I never endured before, and whatever awaits me in life, I pray to be delivered from the horrors of that night. A clammy, death-like sweat came over me—my trembling limbs would scarcely support me. There I stood, rooted to the window, with my eyes fixed on the dreaded closet, expecting every moment to see some one or something emerge from it. At last I made one mighty effort, and, springing to the bed threw myself by my friend, exclaiming, "Oh, Mary! Mary! there is some one in the closet!" Mary opened her eyes and stared wildly at me—"Are you up yet? what a little fidget you are!" was all the comfort I received; and quietly turning over, composed herself for another nap. This I determined not to allow. I succeeded in rousing her and then related as well as I could all that had transpired, which she laughed at with most unblushing incredulity. She had scarcely however, recovered from her merriment, when the dreadful sound swept through the room more awful than at any preceding time. She fixed her eyes steadily on me, and starting to her feet, "I believe, Fanny, you are right," said she; "there is something in it." As she was well acquainted with the family, I entreated her to go directly to Mrs. Philips. This she would not listen to, as she declaired she would find out the ghost herself, and have the credit of it. What made the matter still worse was, that our candle was just flickering in the socket, and we should soon be left in darkness. She concurred in my opinion that the sound proceeded from the closet, and determined to open it. I endeavoured in vain to dissuade her from doing so. To the closet she crept very cautiously, followed by me. By the time we arrived at it, the hollow moan resounded in our ears most dreadful, she hesitated, but finally, with one jerk, the door flew open, and there, upon white shelves, in nice order, lay the newly ironed bed-clothes of the family. "I told you so," exclaimed the triumphant Mary; but the repetition of the noise left us little room for congratulation. "There is another closet!" whispered I; and to this we went with less terpidation. It proved to be a clothes-press; and, after shaking all the garments, we were obliged to give up the ghost in that quarter. One spot yet remained unexplored, the fire-place itself. The more we listened, the stronger were our convictions that it was the habitation of the ghost. We accodingly set to work to remove the fire-board, which, after some difficulty, was accomplished, when there was displayed to our view a row of large stone jars, carefully covered and tied up.—We were now becoming quite courageous, and I suggested the practicability of peeping into the jars, as their contents might be similar to those in the tale of the forty thieves; but Mary was certain they contained only the good things of this life in the shape of preserves and pickles, or something of that sort so we agreed to let them rest.

Just as we finished the exploration of the last mentioned place, and adjusted the fire-board, our expiring candle shot up its blaze, and went entirely out, much to our regret. Nothing now remained to be done, but to make ourselves as contented as possible under existing circumstances, and to listen to the ghost, that seemed not at all intimidated by our search. The clock soon told us we had entered upon the first hour of the morning.

Although the moon was obscured by clouds, yet being at the full, there was sufficient light in the room to distinguish objects. As we sat closely watching the fire-place, we distinctly saw the fire-board move. The discovery was startling enough, but we kept our ground—at least, Mary did, and I dare not leave her. Observing attentively, we found that the fire-board, after moving out a short distance without loosing its equilibrium, fell gently back: this motion was perceptible only when we heard the noise. Mary removed the fire-board, and we listened long, but could hear nothing replacing it, brought back the dreaded noise. Convinced that it had a great deal to do with the matter, we lugged the unwieldy thing to the window, to have a better view of it. On examination, it proved to be a painted canvass nailed over a wooden frame, which, having become loose, the wind in blowing down the chimney, acted upon in a manner to produce the strange sounds which had so terrified us. Congratulating ourselves upon our discovery, we removed the cause of alarm, and lost no time in seeking the rest we so much needed.

The next day, our ghost story afforded no small degree of merriment at the breakfast table. After spending a very delightful day, we once more trusted ourselves to the tender mercy of "Old Ned," who this time trotted off at a very respectable rate, and soon brought us to our home, where, of course, the story was recapitulated, and great praise awarded us for our courage.

HOME.

"Home, thy joys are passing lovely—
Joys no stranger heart can tell."

What a charm rests upon the enduring name—my home!—consecrated by domestic love—that golden key of earthly happiness! Without this, home would be like a temple stripped of its garlands: there a father welcomes, with fond affection; a brother's kind sympathies comfort in the hour of distress, and assist in every trial; there a pious mother first taught the infant lips to lisp the name of Jesus; and there a loved sister dwells, the companion of early and happy days.

Truly, if there is aught that is lovely here below, it is home—sweet home! It is like the assis of the desert. The passing of the day may be painful—our path may be checkered with sorrow and care—unkindness and frowns may wither the joyousness of the heart, efface the happy smiles from the brow, and bedew life's way with tears,—yet, when the memory hovers over the past, there is no place upon which it delights to linger, as the loved scenes of childhood's home! It is the polar star of existence. What cheers the mariner, far away from his native land, in a foreign port? or, tossed upon the bounding billows as he paces the deck at midnight alone, what thoughts fill his breast? He is thinking of the loved ones far away at his own happy cottage; in his mind's eye he sees the smiling group seated around the cheerful fireside. In imagination he hears them uniting their voices in singing the sweet songs which he loves. He is anticipating the hour when he shall return to his native land, to greet those absent ones, so dear to his heart.

Why rests that deep shade of sadness upon the stranger's brow as he seats himself amid the family circle? He is surrounded by all the luxuries that wealth can afford; happy faces gather around him, and strive in vain to win a smile. Ah! he is thinking of his own sweet home, of the loved ones assembled within his own cheerful cot.

Why those tears which steal down the cheeks of that young and lovely girl, as she mingles in the social circle? Ah! she is an orphan: she, too, had a happy home; but that house is now forsaken and desolate; its loved ones are now sleeping in the cold and silent tomb. The gentle mother who watched over her infancy, and hushed her to sleep with a lullaby, which a mother only can sing; who in girlhood days taught her of the Savior, and tuned her youthful voice to sing praises to his name—has gone to the mansions of joy above, and is mingling her songs, and tuning her golden harp with bright angels in heaven. Poor one! She is now left to tread the thorny path of life, a lonely, homeless wanderer.

Thus it is in the changing world. The objects most dear are snatched away. We are deprived of the friends whom most we love, and our cherished home is rendered drear and desolate. "Passing away" is engraven on all things earthly. But there is a home that knows no changes, where separations never take place, where the sorrowing ones of this world may obtain relief for all their griefs, and where the sighs and tears of earth exchanged for unending songs of joy.—That home is found in heaven.

In the shadowy past, there is one sweet reminiscence which the storms of life can never wither; it is the recollection of home—of childhood's home. In the visioned future, there is one bright star whose lustre never fades; it is the hope of home—of a heavenly home.—Musical Visitor.

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving Esq. giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only 40 miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principle, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and even sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six monts by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.

CONVERSATION OF THE FAIR SEX.—The fair sex are usually great talkers, but I shall not be so ungallant as to infer that they talk much.—Their tones and looks can render even nonsense agreeable. Words pass through lovely lips like water through a sugared tube:

"So sweet a language from so fair a mouth,
Ah! to what chaff would it not persuade!"

"The heavenly rhetoric" of a radient eye casts a light upon the dullest subject, as the sun turns the dreariest vapors into clouds of gold. Great talkers amongst the women, independently of their other magnified advantages, "'gainst which the world can ne'er hold argument," are generally superior in sense and shrewdness to the same class amongst the men. If they are not in general very profound or extensive in their views, they observe the highest characteristics of human nature with a more subtle vision than the sterner sex. Their quickness of observation in small personal matters, their delicate tact, the harmony of their voices, the sweetness of their looks, and the life, grace and animation diffused over their entire manner often render their voices, the sweetness of their looks, and the life, grace and animation diffused over their entire manner often render their conversation inexpressibly enchanting. I do not, of course, allude to those who are below the general intellectual standard, who confine their conversation to frivolous gossip and ill-natured scandal. It would be grossly unjust to characterise the whole sex by such exceptions.—Addison and Steele, though they generally affect an air of great gallantry towards the ladies, seem to take rather too much pleasure in exposing the failings of the weakest portion of the sex. "It has been said," observes a writer in the Tatler, "in praise of some men, that they could talk whole hours upon anything; but it must be owned, to the honor of the ladies, that they can talk whole hours upon nothing." If a clever poem has been written upon "nothing," why should not female conversation occasionally turn upon it? for the accompaniments of a fair face, bewitching smiles, and oral music are more delightful than even the embellishments of verse. The lively nonsense of an intelligent and lovely woman, who is known to be capable of better things at the proper season, is a most delicious relief to a man exhausted with the toil of thought.—D. L. Richardson's Literary Leaves.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN HOWARD.—During his stay at Vienna, Howard was introduced to the Queen of Hungary, and had the honor of dining with her on some public occasion, when the nobles of her court, and the foreign ambassabors were her guests. A circumstance also occurred at Vienna, which strongly evinces his love for truth, and the fearlessness of his character in speaking it, at all times and in all companies.—Dining one day at the table of Sir Robert Murray Keith, the English ambassador at the Austrian Court, the conversation turned upon the torture, when a German gentleman observed, that the glory of abolishing it in his own dominions, belonged to his Imperial Majesty.

'Pardon me,' said Mr. Howard, 'His Imperial Majesty has only abolished one species of torture, to establish in its place another more cruel; for the torture which he abolished lasted at most but a few hours; but that which he has appointed lasts many weeks, nay, sometimes years. The poor wretches are plunged into a noisesome dungeon, as bad as the black-hole at Calcutta, from which they are taken only if they confess what is laid to their charge.'

'Hush!' said the Ambassador, 'your words will be reported to his majesty.'

'What!' replied he, 'shall this tongue of mine be tied from speaking the truth by any King or Emperor in the World? I repeat what I asserted, and maintain its veracity.'

Deep silence ensued, and every one present admired the intrepid boldness of the man of humanity.

A VERY FAIR HIT.—A collector of church rates in England, called upon a Quaker who kept a dry goods store, for the usual sum. The latter said—

'Friend, is it right that I should pay, when I never attend the established church?'

'The church is open to all,' answered the collector, 'and you might have attended, if you had a mind to.'

The Quaker paid the money, and on the next day sent the collector a bill for broadcloth. The man came immediately, and in a great passion asked the meaning of it, declaring that he never had a single article from his store.

'Oh!' said the Quaker, rubbing his hands, 'the store was open for thee; and thou mightest have had the cloth if thou hadst a mind.'

JACK AND THE ADMIRAL.—Some time since, at one of the English seaports, a naval commander, a strict disciplinarian, accosted a drunken sailor in the street with—

'What ship do you belong to?'

Jack, a dry fellow, knowing the consequence of telling the truth, cooly answered—

'Don't know.'

'Where are you bound to?'

'Don't know.'

'What's the name of your Captain?'

'Don't know.'

'Who am I, sir?'

'Dont know.'

'Why, I'm the Port-Admiral.'

'Then,' replied Jack, archly, 'you have a jolly good berth of it, that's all I know.'

THE PARSON AND THE FARMER.—An honest bluff farmer meeting the parson of the parish in a bye-lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him that 'he was better fed than taught.'

'Very true, indeed, sir,' replied the farmer, for you teach me, and I feed myself.'

☞ The Providence Gazette of Saturday says, "There is a rumor in town, that Mr. DORR is to come out of prison to-day. How, or why, does not appear. We wish it were

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

A correspondent of the Boston Post introduces quotations from the Madison papers, having a direct bearing upon this question, which the *Natives* would do well to digest:

This naturalization question was ably discussed in 1787, in the federal convention, as we learn from the "Madison Papers." The sages of that convention were then discussing the propriety of inserting certain clauses into the constitution respecting foreigners becoming qualified to hold offices under government. As there is a spirit abroad now averse to our naturalization laws, and against foreigners voting under them ☞ *unless they vote one particular way*, it may not be inappropriate to quote from the above mentioned "Papers" a few remarks relative to foreigners.

"Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved to insert 14 instead of 4 years' citizenship, as a qualification for Senators; urging the danger of admitting strangers into our public councils."

"Mr. Madison was not averse to some restrictions on this subject, but could not agree to the proposed amendment. He thought any restriction, however, in the *constitution* unnecessary and improper—unnecessary, because the national legislature is to have the right of regulating naturalization, and can by virtue thereof fix different periods of residence, as conditions of enjoying different privileges of citizenship;—improper, because it will give a tincture of illiberality to the constitution; because it will put it out of the power of the national legislature, even by special acts of naturalization, to confer the full rank of citizens on meritorious strangers; and because it will discourage the most desirable class from emigration to the United States. Should the proposed constitution have the intended effect of giving stability and reputation to our government, great numbers of respectable Europeans, men who love liberty, and wish to partake its blessings, will be ready to transfer their fortunes hither. *All such would feel the mortification of being marked with suspicious incapacitations*, though they should not covet public honors."

Such were some of Mr. Maddison's views of imparting "a tincture of illiberality to the constitution." May not the same views be urged against any illiberality in our *laws?* But Dr. Franklin spoke against the notion of Gouverneur Morris. "The *people* of Europe," said the philosopher Franklin, "are friendly to this country. Even in the country with which we have lately been at war, we have now, and had during the war, a great many friends, not only among the people at large, but in both houses of parliament. In every other country in Europe, all the *people* are our friends. We found, in the course of the revolution, that many strangers served us faithfully, and that many *natives* took part against their country. When foreigners, after looking about for some other country in which they can obtain more happiness, give a preference for ours, it is a proof of attatchment which ought to excite our confidence and affection."

"Mr. Wilson said he rose with feelings which were perhaps peculiar; mentioning the circumstance of his not being a native, and the probability, if the ideas of some gentlemen should be pursued, of his being incapaciated from holding a place under the very constitution which he had shared in the trust of making. He remarked upon the illiberal complexion which the motion would give to the system, and the effect which a good system would have in inviting meritorious foreigners among us, and the discouragement and mortification they must feel from the degrading discrimination now proposed. He had himself experienced this mortification. On his removal into Maryland, he found himself, from defect of residence, under certain legal incapacities which never ceased to produce chagrin, though he assuredly did not desire, and would not have accepted, the office to which they related. He cited Pennsylvania as a proof of the advantage of encouraging emigrations. It was perhaps the youngest settlement (except Georgia) on the Atlantic; yet it was at least among the foremost in population and prosperity. He remarked, that almost all the general officers of Pennsylvania line of the late army were foreigners, and no complaint had ever been made against their fidelity or merit. Three of her deputies to the convention (Mr. R. Morris, Mr. Fitzsimmons, and himself,) were also not natives."

Mr. Madison also stated, in the course of his remarks on the qualification of foreigners, that "America was indebted to emigration for her settlement and prosperity. That part of America which had encouraged them most, had advanced most rapidly in population, agriculture, and the arts." S. H.

Cambridge, Dec., 1844.

From the New York Herald.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.

Mr. Editor:—To persons unacquainted with arithmetical computation, the result of the following wager will be at once curious and startling.

Mr. R. gives Mr. P, one hundred dollars for the following consideration:

If Mr. Polk obtains one electoral vote more than Mr. Clay, then Mr. P. agrees to pay Mr. R. one mill, doubling it for the second, and so on for every additional vote in geometrical progression. The majority in favor of Mr. Polk being determined at 65, the result of the wager is as follows:

$9,223,372,036,854,575 80cts 6m.

Weight in tons of gold, at 2240 pounds each—1,517,621,093 tons 1492 lbs 1 oz 14,135 drs.

Allowing each man to count $60 in each minute, it would employ 100 men, 2,923,910 years 265 days 15 hours 35 minutes.

It would require 379,405,375 four horse teams to draw it, allowing each team to draw four tons of gold; and allowing each team to occupy a space of forty feet, they would form a line 2,874,490 5-8 miles long, or 137 times the circumference of the earth, at the equator. A. V. F.

A remarkable thanksgiving gathering occurred at Barnstable, Mass. last week. A matron aged 92 entertained her sister who had come a mile or more in an open wagon, to pass her 95th annual thanksgiving day, surrounded by their children to the ages of 75 years, and theirs again, down through several generations, to the prattlers in the leading strings.

From the Piscataquis, (Maine) Farmer.

SMITHVILLE IRON WORKS.

A few days since I visited Smithville, on Pleasant River, in this county, where there is being erected and nearly completed, extensive works for the making of Cast and Bar Iron, under the direction of Mr. Edward Smith of Bangor.

The Furnace for the making of Cast Iron from the Ore is built of stone, 40 feet square on the ground, 22 feet square at the top and 40 feet in height—a house is erected on the top of the furnace 22 feet squrre—a bridge about 300 feet in length extends from the top of the furnace to the coal and ore houses, situated on the rise of land of equal height with the furnace. The Furnace is completed with the exception of part of the lining which is made of fire proof bricks.

Buildings. A building 33 ft. by 90 ft. is also erected, in which is a refining furnace trip hammer, &c. for the making of wrought iron; this establishment is also nearly completed. There is also a saw mill, several dwelling houses, shops, & coal houses erected. Mr Smith thinks he shall be able tocommence making iron in a very short time—and so far as I am able to judge, I see no reason why he should not, as every thing seems to be nearly completed, except the machinery to carry the bellows apparatus—this is to be propelled by a wheel 14 ft. in diameter, and 10 ft. in length.

Ore. There are six or eight men now employed in digging ore; it is attended with very little expense. I think that one man will dig from two to three tons per day, The bed of ore is extensive and said to be the first rate quality, and situated within 200 rods of the furnace; it is calculated that the ore will cost less than $1 per ton delivered at the furnace.

Coals. There is no place probably in New England where coals can be obtained at a less price than at Smithville; there are several townships of land in that vicinity on which the growth was destroyed 45 or 50 years ago; the land is now covered with a "second growth" from four to ten inches in diamiter, consisting of white and yellow birch, ash, poplar, and maple. I was told by a man who was making coal for the company that on many acres of this land, there were four cords of wood to the acre. Messrs. Merrill & Emery have contracted to deliver at the furnace furnace 600 bushels per day, during the term of five years at 4 cents per bushel—they have already delivered about 20,000 bushels per week, he has from 20 to 25 men employed in the business.

Roads. The most direct road leading from Bangor to Smithville, passes through Glenburn, Kirkland, Bradford, Orneville, Milo (village) and Brownville, the company having cut a road to Smithville, a distance of about 6 miles, it is so far completed as to make a good winter road.

Laborers. There are now employed at the iron works about forty men including carpenters, stone cutters, masons, blacksmiths, milwrights, and common laborers. This establishment when in operation will be of great importance to this section of our State—it will give employment to a great number of men and teams in the transportation of Iron and supplies of various kinds, besides those employed at the furnace and coal pits. It is desirable that while the mechanic and farmers are benefited by this establishment, the one finding employment and the other a market for his produce, that the enterprising proprietors may be successful in receiving a fair profit for their outlay.

P. P. FURBER.

Milo, Nov. 20, 1844.

Surgical Operation under the Influence of Magnetism.—The editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer states that he witnessed, on the 25th instant, a most difficult surgical operation performed by Professor Ackley, assisted by Professors Delamater, Kirtland, and others, before a class of students at the Cleveland Medical College. The patient was a Dr. Shriever, from Columbiana county, Ohio, quite an elderly man.—It was an operation for tumor, situated under the lower jaw and partly in the neck, near the right ear. In reference to the proceedings of the operator, the Plain Dealer has the following statement:—

"We happened in just as the professor was putting the knife to the skin. He made two or three frightful gashes, seemingly cutting the throat and not a muscle of the old man was observed to move. We were astonished, and we think the whole medical class, and even the faculty, were not less so than ourself. The secret was, the patient was in an magnetic sleep. This fact, of course, was known by the professors, but not by the spectators, generally. There stood by the bleeding patient (not sufferer) the magnetizer, who, with the magic of Mesmer, had thrown his subject into pleasent dreams: and now, while the knife of the bold surgeon was dashing away at his vitals, and dripping with gore at his throat, he could say to the trembling nerves, "Be still," and all was quiet!—What a triumph of mind over matter was there! The will of the magnetizer striking dumb even the living being, and making even his body the insensible subject of dissection! No agonizing groans were heard, as is usual from the conscious patient, to alarm and terrify the operator; but he went quietly on, without haste, and consequently with better effect. It lasted some fifteen minutes, during which time there were frequent consultations among the professors, as it proved to be a malignant case. It caused a frightful wound and a profusion of blood. The patient was removed to another room, still unconscious of pain and the operation; and when we left, he was assuring the magnetiser that he felt quite happy."

Thomas Morris died suddenly at his residence near Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, on Saturday morning before last. He was apparently in vigorous health before his decease. He has led a busy life, and filled many high offices. He has been member of the Legislature, Judge, U. S. Senator, &c.

Mr. Hiram Staples has been appointed Keeper of the Cape Elizabeth lights, (vice Mr. George Fickett removed,) and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Narrow Escape of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bibb, Secretary of the Treasury, came near ending his official relations with the Government, last night, by an accident which remains as yet unexplained. His sleeping apartment was discovered on fire at a late hour, though before retiring he had adopted even more than customary precaution. The size of the room alone prevented him from being smothered, as the rug, carpet, and part of the furniture were consumed before he was awakened.—Mirror.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 24, 1844.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

The Whig Party are at the present time engaged in charging the Democratic Party with the intention of provoking War with Mexico. The charge is without the least color of foundation, except, in their own disordered imaginations.—It is neither the interest or inclination of the Democratic Party to provoke war with any Nation, and much less upon a Nation feeble in itself, and rent assunder by faction and despotism.

Were it the present wish of the people of the United States or of the Democratic Party to extend this Republic by conquest to the Isthmus of Darien, it would be no easier said than done. Were the United States bent on such a scheme, combined Europe could not prevent it. The whole world could not stop her career. Conquer she could, and conquer she would. But the truth is, her citizens have no disposition to acquire glory in this manner. They all desire peace; and the policy of all our great states men, has been such as to secure it.

But however much the people of this country may be disposed to peace, or averse to war; or, however bright the prospect now may be for acquisition of Mexico, it is the solemn duty, as we believe it to be the intention of our Government to pursue towards that Republic, a course of policy which will show a strict regard to justice, and right. Mexico has placed herself in the wrong. She though weak and distracted has insulted our Government, and people, without a cause. If she should yet retrace her steps, she may be safe; if not, ruin awaits her. If war does come the blome must ever rest on her. If Mexico does not relinquish her pretended right to Texas—a country which has purchased its freedom, as we purchased ours, and retract the charges of intrigue, and deception she has preferred against us, War may come. As we understand the matter, war under these circumstances is inevetable. For our Government could not stand charged with such baseness without open disgrace. And should such a crisis come as we have some reason to fear we should expect to find many, very many of the self styled Whig Party, where we found their Grandsires of Old, aiding and assisting the enemy, and in hostile array against the Government of their Nativity. Shame on that disposition in individuals or in parties which would secure the adoption of its own opinions, or prove traitorious to the power which gave them birth, and nourished them into existence.

Fire in Salem.—A most destructive fire broke out in Salem on the night of the 18th inst. It consumed dwelling houses, numerous stores, boarding houses, and a vast amount of Furniture and Goods. A great number of persons, women and children, were turned into the street without a sufficiency of clothing to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather, and were made homeless witnesses of the dreadful scene, on that extremely cold night. Several persons were severely injured during the fire. The fire was at last subdued by the unremitting exertions of the Fire Department of Salem and the adjoining towns; but not until past noon the next day. The streets were filled with Furniture Goods, and all kinds of moveables placed there to secure them from the devouring element. The loss was estimated to exceed $100,000. Forty or fifty buildings with an immense quantity of lumber, besides clothing, grain, flour and other valuable merchandize, was totally destroyed.

"Your Nephew."—A Mr. M. of Baltimore, was called upon by a young man who said he was from Philadelphia and was his nephew. Mr. M. knew he had a nephew in that city, but did not know this young man nor his nephew; but taking it for granted that this person was what he pretended to be, he took him in and entertained him. During the evening the stranger said he had been aboard the cars and had been robbed, and he wished a loan of $100. The uncle gave him all the change he had in his pocket, after which the nephew was missing. It turns out that the fellow was no nephew, but a bare-faced imposter. People would do well to look out for such nuisances.

Rev. James Pratt, an Episcopal Clergyman, of Portland, has recently had an invitation to become pastor of a Church in Philadelphia. He prefers Portland, however, to the City of brotherly love, and does not accept the call.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Newfield, we learn by our exchanges, has been mentioned as a candidate for member of the Cabinet. There is a great number of New England men who are talked of for Cabinet Officers, viz:—Messrs. Clifford, Fairfield, and Weston, of Maine; Mr. Henry Hubbard, of New Hampshire; and Messrs. Morton, Rantoul, and A. H. Everett, of Massachusetts.

We had a powerful rain during Sunday night and Monday; and are having a boisterous North-wester to-day. The large body of snow on the ground has been transformed into ice.

A joint resolution for the Annexation of Texas has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. McDuffie of S. Carolina. It is in substance the Treaty of Mr. Tyler, which was rejected at the last Session. Mr. Ingersol has introduced a similar resolution into the H. of Representatives.

Mr. Benton has likewise introduced his plan into the Senate. It is similar to the one he introduced at the last Session, and requires the consent of Mexico.

Mr. Treadwell, Portrait Painter, is now in this Village engaged in his favorite employment. Should any be desirous of transmitting their persons *almost*, their faces in particular, to posterity, they will do well to secure his services forthwith. As a Portrait Painter, he is scarcely excelled by any in the State. His Portraits do not speak, it is true, but they come very near it.

Property to the amount of $25,000 was destroyed in Ellsworth, on the 13th, by fire. Seven large buildings were consumed. Others were repeatedly on fire but the flames were as often arrested and they were saved.

A TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING

Will be held at the Meeting House on Paris Hill on the 2nd Wednesday, the 8th, of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. Messrs. Dow and Walton of Portland, those indefatigable and efficient laborers in the cause of temperance, will attend, by invitation, and address the meeting. Come one, come all.—*Comm.*

☞The people of New Hampshire are moving in relation to a Railroad from Montreal to Boston. A Bill has been introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature to incorporate such a Road. Maine must move in this enterprise, and move with a will, or Boston and New Hampshire will steal the march of her.

Behold how these brothers love one another.—It was but a short time ago that the Kennebec Journal was beseaching the Liberty Party to come up to the support of Clay, and with the most dolorous lamentations with uplifted hands, it cried out to Mr. Willie, "help," "help," or we sink. The help was not granted; and the following note shows the brotherly relations of Mr. Willie and Mr. Severance:—

The editor of the Kennebec Journal ought to meet the publication of that Garland forgery before the jury-box. That would show who has misrepresented, and we hope it will be brought there.—Liberty Standard.

Commence your action, Mr. Willey, as soon as you please. We hereby promise to sue you for libel at the same time, for the publication of the article from Leavitt's Chronicle, inserted in this week's Standard, which we conceive to be libellous, as we know it to be false. Go ahead, Mr. Willey!—Kennebec Journal.

The Franklin Register has passed into the hands of J. S. Swift, under whose editorial charge it will in future be published. The paper is soon to be embellished with new type, and is to be enlarged. A new name is likewise to be given it; and it is to be published entirely independent "of political parties."

☞Will Dr. Hitchcock send us a copy of his Teeth Almanac. We will pay him in Editorial coin.

☞A *white bird*, apparently as large as a goose, was seen near the road from this village to the Poor Farm on land belonging to Capt. Bowker. What kind of a bird was it?

Most likely a *White Owl*, a bird not *very* uncommon in this State.—Printer's Devil.

Richard D. Rice is hereafter to be the Editor of the Augusta Age, and will have the exclusive control and responsibility of that department of the paper.

The Legislature of this State will convene in one week from to-morrow—being the first day and the first Wednesday in January.

Another Territory.—A bill is before Congress for the organization of another new territory, west of the Missouri river, to be called the "Nebraska" territory. We learn from the report, that this territory is to embrace only our undisputed possessions on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Its boundary line commences at the mouth of the Kansas and runs up the Missouri river, to the mouth of the Running water river and pursues that stream to the head of the Northern branch, and thence due West to the Wind river chain. From this point, turning Southward, the line continues along the Wind river range and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the head of the Arkansas; and following that stream to the mouth of the Pawne Fork, passes by the heads of the Neosha and Osage rivers, again to the mouth of the Kansas.

The limits of this territory includes the extreme head of navigation of the Arkansas, all the good lines of communication with California, the road from our frontier to the Mexican boundary and Santa Fe, and also an excellent and more direct pass to Oregon, discovered by exploration, about 150 miles Southward of the great Santa Pass.

The valleys near the head streams of the Arkansas, the Platte of Nebraska and the Yellow Stone rivers, within this boundary are said to contain much rich land.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has again rejected the portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands assigned to that state by congress. The vote of the house was 137 against to 93 in favor of accepting—a majority considerably larger than that by which the legislature before rejected the bribe.

An Extensive Rope.—A rope has just been completed at the establishment of George J. Weaver, Philadelphia, for the Inclined Plane, on the Western side of the Schuylkill. It is 6000 feet in length and 9 1-2 inches in circumference. It was made without splicing, and is uniform in its appearance throughout. It weighs about ten tons.

"Supported by the *Intelligence* of the Nation."

From the N. Y. News.

ONE WORD MORE ABOUT "READING AND WRITING."

This, we all know, is a favorite pretension of the Whigs, that they have all the education of the country on their side, and we all the rabble ignorance. The pretension is as untrue in fact, as it is impudent in the manner in which we so often hear it advanced. Some of their papers (the *Tribune* in particular) which lately ventured to provoke a little attention to the subject, burned their fingers pretty severely in the attempt. We add to what we have already published on the subject, the following from the *Pennsylvanian*, which will show conclusively the fact of a greater proportion of ignorance, of those rudiments of education, in the Whig than in the Democratic States. It shows the numbers of electorial votes of each State, corresponding of course to population, together with the number of white persons in each above the age of 20, who cannot read and write. It is not the less mortifying to see so large a number of these, even though the figures do tell more strongly against our political opponents than against our own friends.—We earnestly trust that the returns of the next census will make rather a better show in this respect than those of the last.

States.	*Electors for Polk.*	*Can't read and write.*
Maine,	9	3,241
New Hampshire,	6	942
New York,	36	44,452
Pennsylvania,	26	33,940
Virginia,	17	58,787
South Carolina,	9	20,615
Georgia,	10	30,717
Alabama,	9	22,592
Mississippi,	6	8,360
Louisiana,	6	4,861
Indiana,	12	38,100
Illinois,	6	27,502
Missouri,	7	19,457
Arkansas,	3	6,567
Michigan,	5	2,473
	167	322,306

Showing 1892 persons who cannot read and write, for every Polk elector.

States.	*Electors for Clay.*	*Cannot read and write.*
Massachusetts,	12	4,448
Rhode Island,	4	1,614
Connecticut,	6	526
Vermont,	6	2,270
New Jersey,	7	9,385
Delaware,	3	4,832
Maryland,	8	11,817
North Carolina,	11	56,609
Tennessee,	13	58,531
Kentucky,	12	40,018
Ohio,	23	35,394
	105	222,444

Showing 2118 persons who cannot read and write, for every Clay elector.

A law is said to exist in Mexico, enacting that no one shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage after the year 1850, unless he can read and write. We should be well content to see some regulation of the elective franchise on the same principle by four States—and should be pleased to compromise on this ground the existing difficulty with the new party of "Native Americanism."

GREAT RIOT IN GEORGETOWN, O., SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

A slip from the office of the Telegraph, published at Georgetown, Ohio, (about 46 miles this side of Cincinnati,) gives an account of an affray which took place on Monday last between some Kentucky negro hunters and a number of abolitionists residing in the Red Oak Settlement. The runaway negroes had been secreted in the houses of Robert Miller and Absalom King.

Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves discovered, who attempted to escape, and while Miller was in the act of aiding their escape he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly by the incensed Kentuckians. He lingered but a few moments and died. The two slaves were then bound, when they proceeded to the house of King, where they were met by four or five armed men who declared their determination to resist any search of the house.

Both parties being well armed, a most horrible conflict ensued. A son of Col. Towers was killed immediately; King, while reloading some of the fire-arms in the house, was shot by some one through a window in the back part of the house, and was not expected to survive.—The Sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot, and the ring leaders of each party were arrested.

But another band of Kentuckians soon arrived and commenced another scene of bloodshed. One of the slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a brother of Col. Towers, who had captured him. The houses of Miller and King were burned to the ground, with all their contents. They then went to the house of Mr Alexander Gilliland, tore him away from his family, and beat him until life was despaired of.

The Telegraph adds: "The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms."

True Charity.—A man and his wife came to Upper Marlborough (Md.) on foot last Thursday, in a destitute condition, and while here the woman was taken sick and died on Friday night.—Her relatives live in Perry county, New York, where she was married to Patrick Leonard, the man who came with her, and who is a native of Ireland. They were taken in by Dr. Harper and his kind lady, who administered to the wants of these destitute strangers. "Verily such charity will have its reward."

The bachelors talk of coming out of their hiding places and having a public celebration, on the 31st inst. the conclusion of leap year.

From the Bangor Whig and Courier.

AN INTERESTING RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.

We received from our friend Bushrod W. Hinckly, Esq. of Bluehill, a venerable appearing phamplet published in Boston, by John Boyle, in 1775. We shall be glad to present it to the Mechanic Association Library in his name. It is a series of tracts entitled "The First Book of the American Chronicles of the Times," making one among that remarkable series of Tracts issued during the Revolutionary war and which did much to encourage the people in their manly resistance to every approach of oppression, real, or theoretical, from the mother country. Among these series was one written by Robert T. Payne entitled the "Crisis," a number being issued at the close of each summer campaign in which an artful review of the past was undertaken and every favorable point brought out in bold relief and every unfavorable point so thrown into the shade or made to assume a somewhat false position, while the supposed plans and preparations of the future were so gilded and magnified that it has been said these tracts did more service in the cause than an army of ten thousand men could have done without them. They were read by men, women and children throughout the country and everywhere awakened the deepest interest and implanted a solid faith that the cause would succeed.

A collection of all these revolutionary tracts in our public libraries would be a pleasent thing, and we have no doubt but that most of them might be found stowed away with the book rubbish of some of the old families whose effects have come down through a generation or two.

The phamphlet before us begins with the subject of the destruction of the Tea in Boston and proceeds in scripture style to give the principal events as they occurred relative to the assembling and preceedings of the first Congress, the course of General Gage, Governor Hutchinson, &c.

In order to show the style of this work we give an extract of the supposed remarks of one to the King after he had listened to his counsellors:

"Then arose Mordecai, the Benjamite, who was four score and five years old, an aged man whom the Lord loved, a wise man, a soothsayer, an astrologer, in whom was wisdom from above, and he said unto the King, I pray thee, O King, let thy servant speak.

And the King commanded that he should speak.

Then Mordecai spake aloud in the presence of all the Princes, the Nobles, the Cousellors, the Judges, and the Rulers of the people, and, O King, live forever.

Thy throne, O King, is encompassed about with lies, and thy servants, the Bernardites and the Hutchinsonians, are full of deceit, for be it known unto thee, O King, they hide the truth from thee, and wrongfully accuse the men of Boston, for behold, these letters in mine hand witnesseth sore against them; O King, if thou art wise, thou wilt understand these things."

New Counterfeits on the Bank of New York.—50's and 100's.—The 100's are payable to C. Heyer, dated July 1, 1844; C. B. Halsey, cashier, J. Oothaut, president; vignette, an angel with medallion—left hand, a head and hemlet, well executed. The 50's are the same letter, signature and date; viguette, a female figure, a shield and eagle; on the right hand a monument of Washington, with an eagle in front at its base. These notes were received at the Bank of the Metropolis in Washington, to the amount of $500.

LAWYER FIGHT.—Two lawyers named Spencer and Mason, at Hagerstown, Md. had a personal rencontre in the court room at that place on Thursday. They were engaged upon opposite sides as counsel in a case then before the Court, and argument proving unavailing, they resorted to blows. The court fined each party $25, and required them to enter into bonds to keep the peace.

WHOLE NIGGER. 'Oh, mother! I jest seed a man with one half his face as black as —as—'

'As what Sammy?'

'Black as all creation, mother—wasn't he an object?'

'Lord love you little dear, you don't say so! —he must be half negro.'

'Go to thunder, old woman!—he was a *whole* nigger—t'other hall was jest as black.'

'Take that, you little sarpint! My gracious, how sassy children is!'

Dow, Jr. says, for my own part I am fond of such sweet bitters as babies and the more spunk and spirit they exhibit, the better I like them, for I was a baby myself, and if squalling be indicative of future eloquence, then the power of preacing was in me from the beginning.

DISTRIBUTION.—The Virginia House of Delegates have voted, 74 to 51, to receive the State's portion of the money arising from the sale of the public lands. The Richmond Enquirer says the vote was passed by the aid of 'committed Democrats,' in opposition to the will of a majority of the people of the State.

The Artesian Well at Grenelle, near Paris, is 1800 feet deep, and throws up a column of water 30 feet above the surface of the ground. The temperature is 91 degrees, and the water is used for baths and green houses.

Some years since, in Boston, there was a dealer who always advertised himself as, "I pray opposite the old South Church."

There is a law in Mexico, enacting, that no one shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage after the year 1850, unless he can read and write.

Mr. T. Sully, Jr., has gone to Tennessee, to paint a full length portrait of the President elect, which is to be engravened by Sartain.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

The Democracy of the District of Columbia, celebrated at Washington, on the 27th of Nov., the recent democratic triumph, in most splendid style. We give below some of the descriptions of the banners, and the mottoes borne on them—

The inauguration scene—east side of the Capitol. Motto: 'We'll hear your inauguration on the 4th of March, 1845, James K. Polk.'—Reverse motto:—'Coons, give place—clear the space.'

Interior of the President's House. James K. Polk standing. Motto: 'Take the presidential chair, James K. Polk.' On the reverse: 'Out of the way, Mr. Clay.'

Maine—A shield with a stag reposing under a tree, emblazoned on a white field, with a husbandman on the right and a sailor on the left for supporters; the motto, '*Virigo*,' on the top, and above it a sun. On the reverse, the motto, 'liberty without licentiousness'; and 11,500 majority for Polk.

The Globe says:—

Mr. King, a native of Maine, now a resident of this city, carried in the line with the Young Hickory Club, a banner of white satin, got up by himself, to represent that State. On it were painted mountains, with a river meandering between, a school-house, and a man felling a tree. On the side of one of the mountains are two Yankee democrats, with a long lever resting on the top thereof, and its end under the sun, in the act of raising the same, with this motto:—'We have raised the *sun* of democracy. Federalism, whatever name it may assume, can never darken it.' On the other side of the banner, which is of orange colored silk, is painted the coat of arms of Maine, with the motto: 'Free suffrage, equal protection, and no monopoly.'—On the top of the pole was a large gilt eagle, holding in his beak two silk tassels.

Abernethy's Advice to a Yankee. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy, not less distinguished for his honor than his eminent medical abilities, was the author of the following:

"I never saw a Yankee that didn't bolt his food whole like a Boa Constricter. How can you expect to digest food that you do not take the trouble to masticate? It's no wonder you loose your teeth, for you never use them—nor your digestion, for you overload it—nor your saliva, for you expend it on the carpets, instead of your food. You Yankees load your stomachs as a Devonshire man does his cart, as full as it can hold, and as fast as he can pitch in with a dungfork, and then drive off. And then you complain that such a load compost is too heavy for you! I'll tell you what—take half the time to eat that you do to draw—chew your food half as well as you do your filthy tobacco, and you'll be well in a week."

Novel Adventure.—The N. Y. Tribune is responsible for the following: A young gentleman of Troy, while on his way up the Hudson in the Swallow, thrust himself, in his sleep, through the small window of his berth, [in the forward cabin,] until his feet touched the water. Coming out just in front of the paddle wheel, where the spray moved rapidly, he awoke from his dreams, and found he was situated in the midst of a horrid reality. He could not crawl back, so he shouted for help, but no body came; he then pounded on the window of the next berth, and finally roused up a person, who gave the alarm. The Captain supposed it was some insane man, but lowered the boat, and the unfortunate gentleman was rescued from his extraordinary situation.

FIRE. The new Starch Factory, situated in Bloomfield, Me., and owned by Fletcher, Coburns & Co., was discovered to be on fire about 11 o'clock on Sunday last, and had made such progress before any efforts were made to check it that it was found impossible to save it, and the entire wood work of the building, together with all of the machinery, were entirely destroyed. The factory was finished on Saturday night, and they would have commenced manufacturing Starch on Monday. The fire is supposed to have taken from a defect in the stove pipe in the drying room. About $500 worth of joiners tools were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $4000. No insurance.

The Annexation of Texas.—The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of Mr. Benton's bill, says—

"This bill, if passed, is only calculated to defeat the annexation *now*, and to jeopardize it hereafter. There is another objection to this bill. It is an insult to Texas, who will never consent to be received by the United States as a dependency of Mexico, and requiring the consent of Mexico to an union with the United States."

ALIVE AND KICKING.—A few weeks since a wag in Hartford, thinking it a most capital joke, circulated a report that a friend of his was dead. The friend, not liking the joke so particularly well went to the wag's own house and kicked him out doors. In addition, he should have made the chap sign an affidavit that he was not only alive but *kicking!*

Jack Downing on the advantages of Advertising. 'There's nothing that greases the wheels of business like newspaper advertising. Bear's ile ain't a touch to it.'

'You're a queer chicken,' as the hen said when she hatched out a duck.

Somebody says a bedbug is like a railroad car, because it runs over sleepers.

☞We have been informed that Hon. NATHAN WESTON of this town, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the United States, in the cabinet of Mr. Polk.—Augusta Age.

We hear that Mr. Jarvis is *not* appointed Collector of the Castine district. His appointment was revoked after he left Washington.—Belfast Journal.

A London dealer in furs in his advertisement, gives the following very agreeable information to his fair customers:

"Ladies wishing to have a genuine article, can select their *own skins.*"

Mr. Samuel McLellan has had his leg broken, in Bath, by the boys sliding down hill.

Look out for counterfeit five dollar bills on Northampton Bank Mass.

Aaron Burr once said that "law was whatever was boldly asserted, and plausibly maintained."

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegitables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkepsie Eagle." Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testifies, *under oath*, that it cured him of an internal Abscess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases that we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the most rigid scrutiny.

☞See Adv. of Dr. Wistar's Balsam in another column of this paper. bab32

MARRIED.

In Greenwood, Mr. Charles Tubbs, of Norway, to Miss Mary Young, of G.—Mr. Amos H. Chipman, of Poland, to Miss Lovicy Cole, of Greenwood.

In Sweden, Mr. Franklin Hosmer, to Miss Eliza Ann Stiles, both of Sweden.

In Fryeburg, Merrill Wyman, Esq. of Fryeburg, to Miss Martha P. Meserve, of Bartlett, N. H.

In Norway, Mr. Jacob H. Swan, of Denmark, to Miss Eunice A. Frost, of N.

DIED.

In Otisfield, Dec. 3, Capt. Jonathan Bretton, aged about 84 years.

County Commissioners' Accounts.

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1843—Dec. 22. To 3 days making up Duplicate Reports on the petitions of Charles H. Chubb & others, and of Geo. W. Springer & others, & transmitting the same to the Kennebec County Commissioners,	$7,50
To cash paid for postage on said Reports,	80
1844—May 13. To 6½ days making up Reports on the petitions of John Groves and others, Aaron Cummings, Agent for Albany, Cornelius Holland, Agent for Canton, Isaac Strickland, Agent for Livermore, John Simmons, Special Agent for Canton, and of Daniel Warren and others, and drawing ten plans of roads and alterations located on the above petitions,	16,25
	$24,55

County of Oxford to James Osgood, Dr.
To Services as County Commissioner.

1844—June 29. To travel from Fryeburg to Stephen Chandlers in Sumner and back on petition of John Briggs, Agent for Sumner, 88 miles,	8,80
One day attendance,	2,50
July 5. Travel from Fryeburg to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back—130 miles	13,00
To attendance 3 days in viewing, hearing parties and locating,	7,50
Ferriage,	25
July 9. To travel from Fryeburg to Zelotus Bucks in Sumner and back, on petition of William T. Greenleaf and others—100 miles,	10,00
Six days viewing, hearing parties, and attendance on said petition,	15,00
To travel from Fryeburg to Hartford and back on the petition of Ephraim Russell & other, 100 m.	10,00
Three days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said petition,	7,50
To travel from Fryeburg to Josiah J. Knights in Woodstock and back by adjournment, on petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others, 110 m.	11,00
To 9 days viewing and locating,	22,50
To postage on letters,	83
	$108,88

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1844—June 29. To travel from Norway to Stephen Chandlers in Sumner and back on the petition of John Briggs, Agent of Sumner, 10 miles, 10 miles,	2,00
One day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition,	2,50
July 6. Travel from Norway to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back on petition of H. B. Smith and others—60 miles,	6,00
Two days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition,	5,00
July 13. Travel from Norway to Zelotes Bucks in Sumner and back on the petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others—32 miles,	3,20
4½ days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition,	11,25
18th. Travel from Norway to Hartford and back on the petition of Ephraim Russell and others, 36 miles,	3,60
2½ days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition,	6,25
Aug. 29. Travel from Norway to Jos. J. Knights in Woodstock and back, by adjournment, on the petition of Wm. T. Greenleaf and others, 42 miles,	4,20
Nine days locating, viewing and attendance on said petition,	22,50
	$66,50

County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1844—June 29. To travel from Byron to Stephen Chandlers in Sumner and back on the petition of John Briggs, Agent of Sumner, 90 miles,	9,00
One day viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same,	2,50
Ferriage,	25
July 6. To travel from Byron to H. B. Smiths in Peru and back to Byron—44 miles,	4 40
To one and half days hearing parties and locating the same,	3,75
Ferriage,	25
13th. To travel from Byron to Sumner and back —eighty miles, on petition of Wm. Greenleaf,	8,00
4½ days viewing, hearing parties,	11,25
Ferriage,	25
18th. To travel from Byron to Hartford and back —eighty miles, on petition of E. Russell, Jr.	8,00
To viewing, hearing parties and locating same,	6,25
Aug. 20. To travel from Byron to Jos. Knights in Woodstock, on adjournment, 80 miles,	8,00
Nine days viewing and locating on petition of William Greenleaf,	22,50
Ferriage,	25
	$81,65

County of Oxford to James Osgood, as County Commissioner, Dr.

Oct. 14, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Morrells in Dixfield on petition of Phineas Howe et als, 65 m.	6,50
To 6 days viewing, $15. To travel to Fryeburg, 65 miles, 6,50,	21,50
To ferriage paid on said view, 50. To postage of letters, 26,	76
Travel from Canton to Dixfield,	1,00
Oct. 21, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Livermore Corner, 65 miles.	6,50
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and locating,	15,00
To travel to Fryeburg, 65 miles,	6,50
Oct. 30th, 1844. To travel from Fryeburg to Dixfield on petition of Howe and others, by adjournment, 65 miles, 6,50—Ferriage, 25,	6,75
To travel from Dixfield to Canton	1,00
To 6 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating,	15,00
To travel from Hollands in Canton to D. Noyes' —40 miles,	4,00
To postage of two letters,	20
Nov. 8th, 1844. To travel on petition of Ansel Town and others from Hollands in Canton to D. Noyes' in Norway, 40 miles,	4,00
To 5 days viewing and hearing parties,	12,50
Travel to Fryeburg, 34	3,40
Nov. 14, 1844. To travel from Waterford to Noyes,	1,10
To travel from Fryeburg to D. Noyes on petition of Town and others by adjournment, 34 miles,	3,40
To 4 days locating,	10,00
To travel from Watefford to Noyes, 11 miles,	1,00
Travel to Fryeburg, 34 miles,	3,40
Nov. 21, 1844. To travel on petition of John C. West and others to J. J. Braggs in Letter B.—82 miles,	8,20
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties,	10,00
To travel to Fryeburg, 82 miles,	8,20
To postage on letters, 30—Ferriage, 25,	55
	$150,56

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.
For Services as County Commissioner.

1844—Oct. 19. To travel from Norway to Dixfield & back on the pet, of Phineas Howe & others, 60 m.	6,00
4½ days viewing and rttendance on said petition,	11,25
26th. Travel from Norway to Livermore and back on the petition of Ezekiel Treat and others, 60 miles,	6,00
4½ days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition,	11,25
Nov. 6. Travel from Norway to Dixfield and back on the petition of Phineas Howe and others, 60 miles,	6,00
Six days viewing, hearing the parties, attendance and locating on said petition,	15,00
9th. Travel from home to David Noyes in Norway and back on the petition Ansel Town and others, 7 miles,	70
3½ days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition	8,75
16th. Travel from home to D Noyes in Norway and from Waterford home, on the petition of Ansel Town and others, 13 miles,	1,30
2½ days locating on said petition,	6,25
24th. Travel from Norway to Letter B. and back on the petition of John C. West and others—100 miles,	10,00
1½ days viewing and hearing the parties on said petition,	3,75
Dec. 2. Five days making up reports and drawing plans,	12,50
Stationery furnished for the use of the County for three years past,	3,00
	$101,75

County of Oxford Dr. to Joseph Tobin for Services as County Commissioner.

1844—Oct. 15. To travel from Byron to Morrell's Tavern in Dixfield and back on petition of Phineas Howe —forty-four miles,	4,40
Attendance five days,	12,50
22nd. To travel from Byron to Hilman's tavern in Livermore, on petition of Ezekiel Treat—seventy-five miles,	7,50
Six days attendance, $15. Ferriage, 25,	15,25
27th. To travel from Byron to Morrell's tavern in Dixfield, by adjournment, on petition of Phineas Howe—twenty-two miles,	2,20
Attendance seven days,	17,50
Nov. 6. To travel from Samuel Holland's in Dixfield to David Noyes' in Norway and back to Byron, on petition of Ansel Town—one hundred miles,	10,00
Attendance four days, $10. Ferriage, 25,	10,25
14th. To travel from Byron to David Noyes' in Norway, by adjournment, on petition of Ansel Town—one hundred ten miles,	11,00
Attendance four days, $10. Ferriage, 25,	10,25
21st. To travel from Byron to John J. Bragg's tavern in Letter B. and back, on petition of John C. West—fifty-six miles,	5,60
Attendance two days,	5,00
	$104,45

Oxford County Commissioners Court.

MAY TERM—1844.

Jas Osgood, travel 70 ms. 7,00, attendance 3 days 7,50,				$14,50
J. B. Smith,	" 10 " 1,00	"	3 " 7,50	8,50
Jos. Tobin,	" 90 " 9,00	"	3 " 7,50	16,50

SEPTEMBER TERM—1844.

Jas Osgood, travel 70 ms. 7,00, attendance 3 days 7,50,				$14,50
J. B. Smith,	" 10 " 1,00	"	3 " 7,50	8,50
Jos. Tobin, toll 25 90 "	9,25	"	3 " 7,50	16,05

DECEMBER TERM—1844—BY ADJOURNMENT.

Jas Osgood, travel 70 ms. 7,00, attendance 2 days 5,00,				$12,00
J. B. Smith,	" 10 " 1,00	"	2 " 5,00	6,00
Jos. Tobin,	" 100 " 10,00	"	2 " 5,00	15,00

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, Dec. 17, 1844.

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JAMES SWAN,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of October, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of Timothy Carter, in said Bethel, on the second Monday of January and the second Monday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

TIMOTHY CARTER, }
WILLIAM HOLT, } Com'rs.

Nov. 7, 1844. 3w32

Notice.

THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Canton to support the Paupers of said town the present year, hereby cautions all persons from harboring or trusting Ephraim Wescott, a pauper, on my account, or on account of said town, as I have made suitable provision for the maintenance of said Wescott at my farm, and shall pay no debts of his contracting or for his support, after this date.

EZEKIEL TREAT, Jr.

Canton, Dec. 4th, 1844. 3w32

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Amelia Morse, Administratrix of the Estate of William Morse, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented her third account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

32 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Phebe Perry, Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Perry, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on Monday preceding the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

32 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private Sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to Byron, Julia A., Milton, and John P. Farrar, minor children and heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, the same being a part of the homestead of said deceased, one piece of land of about twelve acres bounded as follows, viz:—On the East by the town road, on the South by the town road leading from Paris by Wm. Parsons', on the West by Isaac Tucker's land, on the North by the Widow's Dower. Also, one other piece of land of about one acre, situated on the East side of the first mentioned road, and bounded on the West by said road, on the North by land set off to David Farrar, on the South and East by the Widow's Dower, together with a barn and two thirds of a Work Shop standing on the last mentioned piece of land. Also, the N. East front room in the house. For further particulars, anquire of NOAH PRINCE, Guardian of said minors.

Buckfield, November 28th, 1844. 3w31

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday, of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

George W. Mills, Administrator of the Estate of John Mills, late of Gilead in said county, deceased having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

John Harris, Administrator of the Estate of William A. Whitcomb, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Richard T Turvey, Administrator of the Estate of William Cotton, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Levi Stowell, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Hiram Knight, late of Paris aforesaid deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

William H. Kneeland administator of the Estate of Elijah Richarson, late of Sweden in said county, deceased having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said de ceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Hiram Cole, representing that William Cole late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, by his agreement in writing, dated October 5, 1840 for value received obligated himself to convey to said Petitioner certain premises in Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, as particularly described in said Petition, on performance of the condition and terms therein expressed, and from conveying which the said deceased was prevented by death, the said Petitioner standing ready to preform the conditions required of him by the terms of said agreement, and praying that the Executor of said Deceased may be licensed to convey said premises upon performance of the condition aforesaid,

It was *Ordered*, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Timothy Gleason, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Brockett late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a deranged state of the digestive organs; such as loss of appetite, loss of the natural secretions, sickness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsy, Faintness, and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Billious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for costiveness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

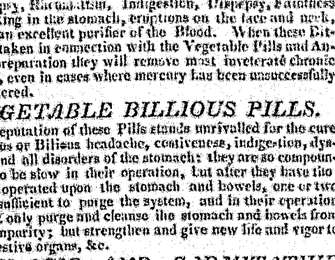
It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply



GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 5, 1844. 1y.N6

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, ss.—Oct. 3d, 1844,—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,
THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-ILVLAGE, MAINE.

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are specifically recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hessack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of diseases: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, &c Weakness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermitten and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Rumors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

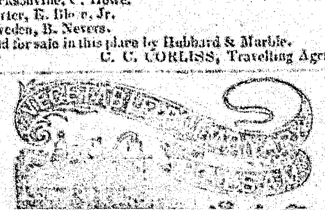
Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merrit Gritton on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Fice.
Woodstock, J. Bucknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bicker, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Traveling Agent



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine,* and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whole name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'a Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place. 1ye27

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for inspient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, in *every respect,* TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the county should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington st. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Denison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Goss; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1y16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be prosecuted as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they resell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such evasive attempts upon our rights, and to such *great public wrongs* to the extent of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all *agents* for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE,* who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, 44.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been administered to them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the eldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the over and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints complaints, chronic cases of costs, constipation of the bowels, dysepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

This diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthma, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, jaundice, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, fainting, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, stricture, tic, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, sea sickness, whooping cough, heart burn, white swellings, leucorrœa, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, contagion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in removing disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operations and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair,* that it only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise.
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Denison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Goss; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, that they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. B. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half so well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

F. Sir, Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, neck and breast, for three years past.—Many various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Eaton Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla *and* Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has been enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 98 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 291 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Denison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Goss; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug 27. 6m16ly

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	37 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	25 to 35 cts per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf 32

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—November 30, 1844.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Luke Bicknell in Livermore, on Monday the thirtieth day of December next, A. D. 1844, at two of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right in equity of redemption which Ebenezer Pray, of said Livermore, has and had at the time when the same was attached on the original Writ, in and to the premises which he purchased of Nathaniel Norcross by deed dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 1838, situated in Livermore aforesaid, now improved and occupied by the said Pray, and which the said Pray on the nineteenth day of March, aforesaid, mortgaged to the said Nathaniel Norcross and John Gibbs to secure them against their liability for having become sureties for said Pray to the Treasurer of the Ministerial and School Funds in said town of Livermore, in the aggregate amount of three hundred twenty-five dollars and twelve cents, with interest annually, as will appear from the condition of said mortgage deed which is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Book 37, Pages 451, 452, and 453, to which reference may be had. Said premises contain twelve and a half acres of land with a dwelling house, barn, &c. thereon.

Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

3w3 JOHN MONROE, Dept. Sh'ff.

A BARGAIN IN A FARM.

THE valuable Intervale and Upland lots of land situated near "Snow's Falls," in Paris, known a the Bemis Farm, consisting of 350 acres of the best land in the County, is offered for sale. It will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1844. 6w31

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy, GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Alpheus Tebbetts, compormant in Lovell in the County of Oxford, House Carpenter, to the value of twelve hundred dollars, and summon the said Alpheus, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1844, then and there in our said Court to answer unto David S. Stone, of Chelsea in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mason, in a plea of the case, for that the said Alpheus at Lovell, aforesaid, being indebted to the sum of ten hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-four cents, according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand; yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same. Too the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of twelve hundred Dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And whereas the said plaintiff says that the said defendant has not in his own hands and possession, goods and estate to the value of twelve hundred dollars aforesaid, which can be come at to be attached, but has entrusted to and deposited in the hands and possession of Joseph Tebbetts, trustee of the said defendant, goods, effects and credits to the said value.

We command you, therefore, that you summon the said, trustee if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of said Court, to be holden as aforesaid, to show cause, if any he have, why execution to be issued upon such judgment as the said plaintiff may recover, against the said defendant in this action, if any, should not issue against the goods, effects, or credits, in the hands of him the said trustee; and have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

Western District Court, Nov. Term, 1844.

David S. Stone, Plaintiff v. Alpheus Tebbetts, Defendant, and Joseph Tebbetts, Trustee.

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, That the Plaintiff, cause an attested copy of his writ and this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris, on the Monday preceding second Tuesday of June next, that the defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

3w32

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, on Friday the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the forenoon,—So much of the Real Estate of DANIEL HOR, late of Waterford, deceased, as will be necessary to pay the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said Real Estate consists of the Homestead of said Daniel Hor, containing fifty-four acres of land with the buildings thereon, situate in said Waterford.

Also, one out lot containing about one hundred acres Conditions of payment and all necessary information will be given at the time and place of sale.

LOUISA HOR, Administratrix.

Waterford, December 11th, 1844. 3

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

LEWIS B. WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-sixth day of Nov. A. D. 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the Office of Andrews & Washburn, in Dixfield Village, on the third Wednesday of January, the third Wednesday of February, and the third Wednesday of April, 1845, from one till five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

CHARLES ANDREWS, } Com'rs.
ISAAC N. STANLEY, }

Dec. 4th, 1844 3w32

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of the guardian of Mellen E. and Freeland K. Bolster, minor children of Otis C. Bolster of Rumford in said county, praying for license to sell said minors interest in certain Real Estate situated in said Rumford, as described in his Petition therefor on file in the Probate Office of said County, for the purpose of putting out and receiving the proceeds thereof to said minor on interest.

It was *Ordered,* That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Philip Bradford, Administrator of the Estate of Ethelbert Bradford late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners, appointed to assign the Widow of said deceased, her Dower in the Real Estate, where of her late husband died seized and possessed.

It was *Ordered,* That the aforesaid named Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Timothy Walker Guardian of Mabel W. Stevens, a minor child of Stephen G. Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell said minors interests in Lots of Land No. 3 Range 7 and No. 4 in the 8th Range in Bethel in said County, for the purpose of putting out and receiving to said minor the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN WILKINS,

late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN WILKINS.

Waterford, Nov. 26, 1844. *31

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Sally Shaw, Administratrix of the Estate of Oren Shaw, late of Paris aforesaid deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, also a Petition for license to sell so much of the Real Estate of said Deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the payments of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they has been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executive of the last Will and Testament of

STEPHEN CHASE,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MARY CHASE.

S. HENRY CHASE.

Fryeburg, Nov. 26, 1844. 31

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

LEONARD BROWN,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOHN J. PERRY.

Oxford, Aug. 27, 1844. 3w30

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ELIJAH SHACKLEY,

late of Canton, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the third Tuesday of October last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the service assigned them at the Office of Wm. K. Kimball, Esq., in Canton, aforesaid, on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of the present month, and on the last Saturday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, } Commissioners
GEORGE DECOSTER, } on said Estate.

Canton, December 2d, 1844. 3w31

Caution! Caution!!

WHEREAS the subscribers on the 8th day of May, 1843, gave a note of hand for the sum of one hundred dollars, payable to James F. Abbott, or order, in the month of October with interest. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as said note was obtained without a valid consideration and will not be paid.

EDWARD L. POOR.
JAMES F. BRAGG, Jr.

Andover, Dec. 3, 1844. 3w31

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.

do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M.,—All the real estate of John Butterfield, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, legacies, and charges of administration.

Said real estate consists of the right in equity of redemption of said deceased to the homestead farm on which he last lived in said Paris,—the same having been mortgaged to Abiezer Andrews, by said John, to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest.

Said sale to be at the dwelling house on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale

CATHARINE BUTTERFIELD, } Executrix of the last Will of said deceased.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1844. 3 30